

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

No quarantinable disease since February 8, 1901.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that since my last report, February 8, no quarantinable disease of any kind has been returned in Japan proper. A few cases of plague continue to recur in the island of Formosa, but I am unable to give any reliable statistics.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever reported in Coatzacoalcos.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, March 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past ten days there has been neither a case nor death from either smallpox or yellow fever.

I heard yesterday that yellow fever had made its appearance upon the isthmus of Tehuantepec, 2 cases having been reported in Coatzacoalcos.

Respectfully,

S. H. Hodgson,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague and smallpox.

Manila, P. I., February 4, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby inform you that 1 case of plague, resulting in death, was reported during the week ended January 26, 1901. This occurred in a native. During the same period 8 cases of smallpox were reported. The total number of deaths in Manila during the week mentioned was 163.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Manila, P. I., February 17, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the week ended February 9, 1901, shows an increase in the number of cases of plague in Manila, 6 cases with 4 deaths, 4 Filipinos and 2 Chinese having been reported during this period.

In connection with this matter I will state that the board of health has the city divided into districts, each of which is inspected daily, and by this means they get the plague cases early and secure prompt and reliable information of every case of sickness among the Chinese through the cooperation of the Chinese themselves.